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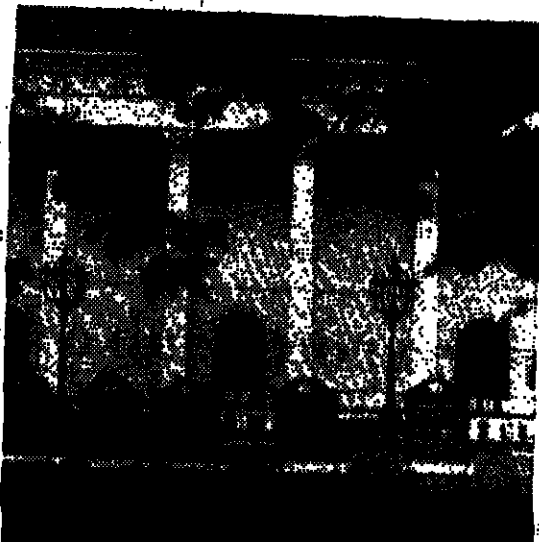
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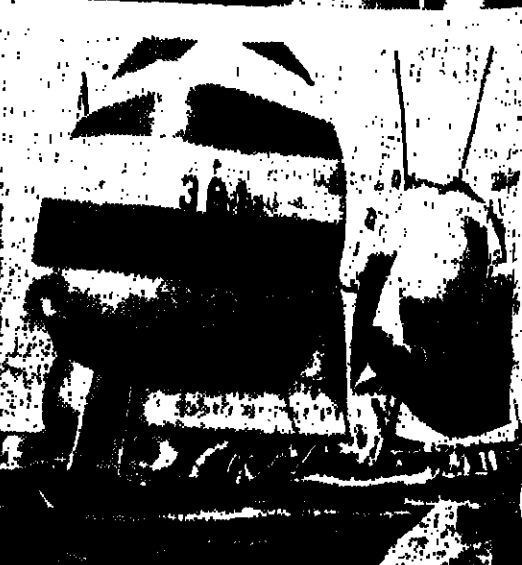
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# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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## Britain's entry into the EEC is only a start



The few really epoch-making events in the course of European integration over the past two decades were joined by a historic decision made at the Foreign Ministers' conference in Luxembourg on 23 June.

Britain is now free to join the Common Market. The mundane negotiating points that came in for such tough bargaining at the last moment – Britain's future financial contribution to the EEC and New Zealand butter exports to Europe – pale in significance beside the major decision.

Problems of detail, though far from unimportant, can easily hide from view the bona fide political substance of the process of integration in Western Europe. They represent an inevitable accompaniment that must not be mistaken for the heart of the matter.

Now that the controversy has been settled by means of compromise, compromises in which Britain in particular has had to backpedal on its initial demands, it is important to appreciate the political prospects of the expansion of the Six to include Britain and soon no doubt Denmark, Norway and Eire too.

A flourishing economic association cannot be an end in itself. The fascination of the idea is the prospect of a community of 250 million people coming to gain a position of greater independence of the world.

### IN THIS ISSUE

- GDR New GDR leaders lack Ulbricht's fire and authority Page 3
- LABOUR RELATIONS Trade unions discuss their role in united Europe Page 5
- MUSIC Oriental music impresses Berlin audience Page 7
- FINANCIAL AFFAIRS Proposed tax reforms do not go far enough Page 10
- THIS ODD WORLD Keen bidding at Bundesbahn hot property sales Page 14

Two world powers by means of increasing close political cooperation. This was the idea that motivated Konrad Adenauer, Robert Schuman and Alcide de Gasperi in the fifties, at a time when Britain had yet to come to terms with its decline from the position of a leading world power to that of a major medium-sized power joining forces with Europe.

Later, in the early sixties when Britain finally decided to throw in its lot with

the Continent, General de Gaulle overshadowed Europe. The General's ambition was to become a visionary unifier of the Continent, France of course being the leading light.

Britain stood in the way of his goal of a renaissance of French standing. It was humiliated as America's yes-man in Europe and its Common Market entry bid rejected.

The turning-point did not come until the General's resignation. The EEC Hague summit of December 1969, the conference at which Chancellor Brandt made his breakthrough gaining status as a European statesman, laid the groundwork for a fresh start and a process of integration that reached its peak so far at Luxembourg.

British entry, which must first be approved by the House of Commons, is not, of course, an automatic step on the road to a programmed process of political unification.

Britain is as much opposed to the idea of a melting-pot of European nations as is post-Gaullist France.

Even so, not even modest developments in close political cooperation would be feasible had not Britain declared itself ready once and for all to throw in its lot with Europe.

One factor is the balance of political power within the Common Market. France views this country's economic predominance first and foremost in terms of the possibility of Bonn making foreign policy capital out of the economic lead it has over fellow-members of the European Community.

This fear is traumatic and made it easier for President Pompidou both to part company from his predecessor's policy on European integration and to show interest in British membership of the Common Market.

Regardless of the reserve towards this country, evident in this point of view it is in our interest that fears of this country's economic power being to the detriment



## Chancellor entertains

Chancellor Willy Brandt and his wife, Rut, entertained representatives of the arts at their official residence, Palais Schaumburg, on 25 June. Pictured here are singers Dunja Rajter and Ivan Rebroff. (Photo: AP)

of internal political balance within the EEC lose all justification.

This facilitates, to say the least, attempts at finding parallel to domestic expansion of the Common Market – to achieve a greater degree of rapprochement in the foreign, and possibly defence, policy sectors.

The same is true of Western Europe's relations with the United States. America, having long since exchanged its role of the initial advocate of European integration for that of an interested observer, is only prepared to countenance the inevitable economic disadvantages of a ten-member EEC on condition that the Community also contributes towards political stability in Europe.

America views stabilisation as a decided benefit; Russia takes a dim view of integration. At one stage Moscow even felt that its plan to hold a pan-European security conference might take the wind out of the Common Market's sails.

As long as the Soviet Union is not prepared to make political concessions in return for Western Europe forgoing inte-

gration, preferring to place obstacles in the way of further development, there is no reason for not accepting the logic of history: certainly not as long as the future united Europe remains open towards the East and shows willing to cooperate.

It is hard to assess the extent to which Western Europe's ability to assert itself politically will increase. The prospect is no substitute for results.

A ten-member EEC based on unanimous decisions, only will need a different leadership structure if the present dynamism is not to evaporate or indeed give way to stagnation.

Only a start has been made. Britain, moreover, is on the brink of a severe domestic test: Were its outcome merely to be the result of many painful processes of adjustment a fair degree of scepticism would be in order.

A majority of British political leaders nonetheless senses the historic challenge. This is a historic juncture not only for Britain but for Western Europe as a whole.

Kurt Becker  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 June 1971)

## Moscow's peace offensive may have ulterior motives

The Soviet government has made a formal proposal of General Secretary Brezhnev's suggestion of a conference of the five nuclear powers and underlined the importance of the proposal by officially informing the White House.

Following Mr. Brezhnev's call for negotiations on troop cuts in Europe, and his comments on the possibility of talks on Soviet and American naval strength in the Mediterranean US observers are talking in terms of a Soviet peace offensive.

They rate these proposals as an attempt to influence the climate of world affairs in Russia's favour and at the same time to pursue specific aims.

Washington attaches prime importance to the SALT talks, which are beginning to show prospects of achieving results, and is not of the opinion that Moscow's latest proposal is designed to downgrade the talks on strategic arms limitation.

Part-Soviet wishes make it appear likely that Moscow expects a conference at which Britain, France and China are also to attend and negotiate not limitations but rules of conduct on the use (or non-use) of nuclear weapons.

Presumably Moscow would like to bring pressure to bear on China, a rival it has always viewed with a certain amount

of misgiving, should Peking refuse to play ball.

It is also well known that Moscow would dearly like the position of the other nuclear powers to be clear should Russia and China go to war.

Both talks on troop cuts in Europe and a conference of nuclear powers would establish a new level of negotiations at which the Soviet Union could parley with various Western countries.

Soviet spokesmen proudly mention Moscow's relations with France, which emphasises its nuclear independence and itself has in the past advocated a conference of the five nuclear powers.

Nuclear weapons on European territory and the guidelines for their use are a delicate subject in Nato and weapons systems capable of reaching Soviet ter-

Continued on page 2



EAST-WEST RELATIONS

# 'Change by means of rapprochement' is the keynote of Bonn's new approach

Hannoversche Allgemeine

There has been continual discussion of whether a bear can be domesticated or a shark transformed into a harmless aquarium-dweller ever since conflict between East and West began and both sides continue to wonder.

In the eyes of a root and branch Communist monopoly capitalism is a man-eater. Pulling its teeth is not enough to render it harmless; the killer must be killed.

The West, in contrast, has always harboured hopes of the Russian bear in the long run desisting from using its claws. The only bone of contention has been and continues to be whether or not the bear has yet learnt to exercise restraint.

This is the leading question behind the Berlin talks, behind Salt and behind the possible negotiations on troop cuts in Europe or on the Middle East.

Has the Soviet Union become more peaceable than it used to be or are we merely experiencing another temporary phase of Soviet restraint to be followed sooner or later by a fresh spate of aggressiveness?

The history of East-West relations since the Second World War could indeed be portrayed as a continuous succession of periods during which the West has felt that the Soviet leadership has had a change of heart and that these hopes have been dashed.

American hopes of Stalin being prepared to cooperate in peace were disappointed shortly after the war when Poland was ruthlessly Sovietised and dashed once and for all when Moscow engineered the Communist putsch in Prague.

Confident assumptions that Stalin's successors took the idea of peaceful coexistence seriously were disproved in Hungary in 1956 and when, at the end of the fifties, hopes that the Soviet Union had come of age and was at long last prepared to forgo adventurous policies again came to the fore, Nikita Khrushchev promptly engineered the 1962 Cuban crisis.

The last trough in this succession of ups and downs was in 1968 when the world temporarily harboured hopes that Moscow might be prepared to tolerate reformism in Czechoslovakia. Again the crunch came overnight.

Many people in the West have accordingly come to the conclusion that hopes

of any change whatsoever in Soviet policies are in vain. As one observer once put it, "Waiting for a Soviet Dubcek is like waiting for Godot; he never comes."

The policy towards the Eastern Bloc that this country has pursued over the past year and a half defies understanding, though, unless the policymakers reckon there is at least a chance that the Soviet Union is now more interested in peaceful cooperation than in the maintenance of confrontation with the West.

Disregarding details of the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw it is mainly the Opposition's deep distrust of this view that has led to disagreement among the political parties in Bonn.

The differences of opinion are, however, by no means as clear-cut as they were ten or twenty years ago. The Christian Democrats are no longer utterly convinced that the East will never change and the Federal government, although it may not be keen on publicising the fact, has doubts as to whether in the long run Soviet policies can be trusted.

What other explanation can there be for Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt's recent statement that *Ostpolitik* can only be based on Western strength?

There can be no overlooking the fact that a number of changes in Soviet outlook have occurred. Never in all the past decades has Moscow been seen to be so eager to enter into close cooperation with Western Europe in trade, science and technology.

Never has the Soviet Union refrained to so great an extent from firing propaganda broadsides at the alleged capitalist conspiracy in the West in order to keep the Eastern Bloc on the ball.

Never before has the Soviet Union been prepared to enter into international agreements that would impose limitations on its own armaments activity. Even the most deep-seated doubters cannot deny the truth of all this.

In the present situation, then, their warnings must amount to an implication that all these changes may be but part and parcel of a comprehensive smoke-screen designed by the Soviet leaders to generate a false sense of security in the West.

Once the West has become less attentive and starts to neglect defence preparedness, the argument continues, — once the West is weak enough, that is, the Soviet bear will bare its claws overnight.

Advocates of the present Bonn policy towards the Eastern Bloc cannot with certainty preclude this possibility. In persisting with the policy they must hope

it will in the long run have an educational effect.

Once peaceable relations between East and West have been established and the Soviet side too comes to realise what advantages can be gained from cooperation the inclination to revert to confrontation will, it is hoped, gradually decline.

In other words *Wandel durch Annäherung* (change by means of rapprochement) is no longer merely the tenor of this country's target in intra-German relations — the idea is to be applied on a world-wide scale.

A glance behind the scenes of day-to-day events, as it were, is sufficient to indicate that there is little point in argument as to whether present Soviet policy is aimed at maintaining or extending Soviet influence in Europe.

Moscow's opposition to European integration, for example is both defensive (since the European Community could gain influence on Eastern Europe) and offensive (since the maintenance of nation-states would perpetuate European weakness).

It is characteristic of the present international system that the two rival super-powers cannot observe mutual neutrality. Where one leaves a vacuum the other will promptly try to take its place.

Were the West to show signs of weakness in Berlin, for instance, the Soviet Union would not hesitate to take advantage — just as the United States would not hesitate to re-establish its former predominance in the Middle East were the Soviet Union to show a sudden surprise fit of pacemaking, to withdraw from that part of the world.

As long as one views the other as a bear and the other as a shark this is bound to be the case.

So the peace is safest where the situation is clearest. At the moment the East sets great store by recognition of existing frontiers in Europe.

A frontier, though, as Stanley Hoffman points out in *Gulliver's Troubles*, is merely a burglar alarm. "There is only any point in it when other factors are involved that deter the thief, the policeman on patrol, say, or the burglar's sensitivity about noise or even pangs of conscience triggered off by the alarm."

This applies to both sides. As neither sensitivity to noise nor pangs of conscience can be rated all that highly on the Soviet side it is advisable to keep the NATO policeman on his beat. A spate of give and take over the fence may then develop.

Wolfgang Wagner  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 26 June 1971)

## Sino-Soviet desecration on Indian Ocean

South and South-East Asia have some time been the major theatre of the Sino-Soviet conflict. The stage the most part set in July 1969, Brezhnev announced his plan to call collective security system.

As the Soviet leader has never set details of the proposal there has been much speculation that the Soviet Union would like secure unhindered passage through the Arab oil fields.

Were Moscow by means of negotiations with Malaysia and Singapore to control of the Eastern access route, Indian Ocean too Russia could take over Britain's role East of Suez also cordon off the Indian Ocean People's China.

Small wonder that Peking is so volubly against this long-term commitment policy. The Chinese have been engaged in verbal protest since the same time they have endeavored practical counter-measures.

In view of the present maritime mess of the People's Republic counter-moves are as yet fairly in doubt. Nevertheless the tone of the meeting was somehow different.

China is engaged in port development in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, leading to guerrillas in South Yemen and (the two prongs of a possible movement towards Oman and the Gulf), is on good terms with the whose sister was cordially received 1971 May Day parade in Peking late been using the facilities of the harbour and is pressing ahead with building.

Chinese foreign trade, estimated about 36 million dollars, may be led by the nationalised Pakistan navy, which is to be increased by 1 units over the next five years, but can be no doubt that Peking's eye on the Indian Ocean is designed as steps on a future naval base.

The Gilgit road may be considered wonder of infrastructure but actually China is still a protracted business as the road starts in India and ends in Pakistan.

In the circumstances a port in Pakistan, Chittagong, for instance, would be far more convenient. Two of the major Chinese roadbuilding projects in southern direction are indeed aimed at East Pakistan. They are the road to Shigatse, Tibet, via Gangtok, Sikkim, the road from Kunming, Yunnan, to Ledo in Indian Assam.

As soon as these two projects are completed the Chinese will be able to access to the Indian Ocean via Pakistan and so securing a further step against what, it is feared, are Soviet plans to secure hegemony of one of the world's major oceans.

Oskar Wapler  
(Die Welt, 15 June 1971)

## New GDR leaders lack Ulbricht's fire and authority

The eighth party political conference of the Socialist Unity Party (SED), the first without Walter Ulbricht since the German Democratic Republic was set up, would like secure unhindered passage through the Arab oil fields.

Speeches that lasted several hours, and the SED's new leaders lack Ulbricht's fire and authority.

As was to be expected the new leading lights following Ulbricht went out of their way to avoid doing or saying anything that might bring the continuation of the old policies under any shadow of doubt. Nevertheless the tone of the meeting was somehow different.

Firstly there was Erich Honecker's remark that West Berlin was a city "mit besonderem politischen Status" (with a special political status).

This was a slightly different formulation from the old wording that has been worn out through years of heavy use — "eine besondere politische Einheit" (a special political entity).

This hardly alters the fact that the GDR leaders still view West Berlin as a city that has no right to any kind of special ties to the Federal Republic.

Then there is the passage from Leonid Brezhnev's speech in which he says in connection with the Four-Power talks: "I don't know what the situation is in the camp of our partners across the negotiating table. But for our part we are prepared to make efforts to bring this matter to a satisfactory conclusion and to

see that the agreement we reach is effective and put into practice."

This remark plus the pointer Brezhnev gave to the necessity of ratifying the Moscow Treaty with the additional comment that the responsibilities resulting from the Treaty were no greater for Bonn than they were for Moscow indicate that the Soviet Union is at least trying to avoid any cooling down of the warm atmosphere of willingness to negotiate.

They obviously treat the mooted reductions of troop strength in which both sides are interested as well as the projected European security conference as matters of great importance.

Speeches made on this occasion carried a great deal of weight since they were made to the senior committee of the SED in East Berlin.

Despite all the disappointments and setbacks that have surrounded the Four-Power Talks on Berlin in the past fifteen months the atmosphere at the moment still seems to be decidedly cordial.

The second most important theme to be tackled at this party political conference was the GDR's economic affairs policy. Premier Willi Stoph gave a two-and-a-half-hour speech in which he outlined the course the East German economy would be steering in the next four-and-a-half years. Basically he stuck to the directives that have already been published and become well-known in the scheme of the Five-Year Plan.

Nevertheless there are some points here, too, which deserve to be given special attention. For instance Willi Stoph underlined the point that the SED had always let itself be guided by the considerations of a centralised State planning programme, linking this closely with economic calculations and tempering it with recognition of the fact that working

people must be given a material and moral incentive.

But, he added, the exploitation of such economic laws as the categories of profits, wages, costs, producer prices, credit and interest would in future make a greater contribution towards the production of high-quality goods at low prices and boost the national earnings.

Now these are not new ideas hit upon by the German Democratic Republic; they are maxims on which we in the Western world have been operating for years and reaping a good yield.

As Honecker, the Party Secretary, said in his opening speech and as the directives of the Five-Year Plan have set out, the GDR's foreign trade will depend more in the coming years on an exchange of goods with other East Bloc countries.

This applies equally to exports — up to 75 per cent of which are within the framework of Comecon — and imports which will now be concentrated more than in the past on the Soviet Union.

As far as trade with the West was concerned there was little new to be heard in East Berlin. The old idea of further development on a basis of equality was reiterated. The conclusion of trade agreements spanning several years was described as a positive and useful development.

This concept of foreign trade underlines two facts: from the economic point of view the GDR is very much in the Soviet sphere of influence and power and on the other hand as the most important trade partner of the Soviet Union the GDR has the status of "primus inter pares", which could one day pay off for the country politically speaking.

All in all the conclusion to be drawn from this party political conference is that the Ulbricht Era is past and gone. The kind of extravagance that the self-opinionated old comrade allowed himself in his dealings with the "Brother State" is not to be expected from the new GDR leadership.

At this conference Moscow gave a clear indication of who is calling the tune in the Red East now.

Christa-Helga Baehring  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 21 June 1971)

## GDR's social conflicts hidden in a welter of words

Is it just coincidence, or is there some method behind it? The comparatively calm changeover from Ulbricht to Honecker has had consequences that were both visible and audible.

Orders have come from on high that certain tried-and-tested phrases in the battery of words produced by the agitation arsenal of the GDR mass media should be eradicated. They tended to draw a veil over social conditions rather than describing them accurately, but they were tractable.

The activists in the Socialist world have already been pacemakers for years. This was the name that *Neues Deutschland* gave in 1967 to those workers and collectives that had a hand in everything and made impatient efforts to step up the tempo of Socialist rebuilding with the new economic system.

Obviously the pacemakers got too far away from the working-class mediocrity too quickly and the praise and rewards they received went to their heads. There shall be no more pacemakers in future.

They will be reassimilated into the *sozialistische Menschengemeinschaft* (Socialist Community of Man), an expression that is strangely reminiscent of the National-Socialist *Volkgemeinschaft* (Community of Race).

The conflicts in society that are natural and which, under democratic circumstances, can be made fruitful are being hidden beneath a welter of words in order to give the impression that harmony reigns.

But the Socialist Community of Man is no more. Since all differences in class have been levelled out this name will no longer be given to GDR society.

In this a recognition of conflict, of differences of opinion in society? Or is it the preamble to a new campaign with a new drawing of lots? Some blood and thunder!

(Deutsches Allgemeine  
Sonntagsblatt, 20 June 1971)

## SED party conference gingers up old communist ideas

This catalogue is the sum total of the renewed hope of the communist world which is by no means limited to the Soviet leadership.

Anyone who has spoken to senior officials in the German Democratic Republic will have been confronted with triumphant rhetorical questions such as: Are you not afraid that in the end your system will decay like a rotten tooth and that the revolutionary minded young and the students will fill it with dynamite?

Is it not already absolutely certain that the future belongs to Socialism?

When we consider the attitudes that are rife in our universities and the points of view expressed by a section of the educated young, and obviously not a small and silent minority, to the State, society and the economic system can we avoid asking ourselves what kind of resistance this generation would put up when Joshua from Moscow blows his horn and tries to bring down the walls of capitalism?

On the other hand there is not likely to be much joy in this direction for even the most optimistic Communists when the masses, uninfluenced by the intellectual capers and modish criticisms of the system by young leftists confirm the existing order with all its inherent failures.

A dollar crisis is not likely to destroy the democratic systems for the free enterprise economy. This is obviously very well known in Moscow.

social crisis of capitalism that has been prophesied for decades and which would finally boot the system out the door has not been forthcoming.

For the Communists it has been necessary to adjust to the reality of the continuation of this system whose unexpected stability has been largely the outcome of its economic successes.

There were battles to prevent sparks of the Western ideology from setting fire to the less successful Soviet system, but the litany of moribund decadent capitalism was kept up on account of repeated disappointments. Suddenly this theory has been expounded again with the greatest of emphasis.

Brezhnev's remarks on this subject were by no means of a casual nature. He gave a number of reasons why it seemed likely, from the communist point of view, that this vision of the historical dissolution of systems would be revived in our time.

Thus expressions such as "a severe crisis of imperialist policy" in America, "the constant fevers that plague the economies", "a profound moral crisis" and "the destruction of the capitalist monetary system" and the weakness of the dollar have been banded about.

The East Bloc has gone into battle taking with it such guns as the bogey of social, national and race conflicts, mass anti-war demonstrations in America and last but by no means least the way young nation-states have turned to socialism.

Above all the major economic and

Nevertheless the other side maintains its ideas of the approaching doom of "Capitalism" so vehemently that it seems almost prepared to swear on it in a court of law.

This leads us to ask the question whether this piece of fiction is not a matter of political tactics aimed above all at the Communists' own ranks which are often caught in disarray.

An opponent whose end is in sight does not have to be run down. It is possible to conclude treaties with him, seek conciliation with him, agree with him on mutual limitations of armaments or to put it briefly come to an arrangement with him.

The revolutionary task force should be sent in elsewhere, namely to those States in the third world where the course has not yet been set.

In the setup of the present Soviet foreign policy, tactics such as this could be included without any difficulty as a kind of backing up ideology, specially when confronted with aggressive Communism à la Peking.

The interesting consequence that the West could draw from this would be that this ideologically justified offer of co-existence and political conciliation with the West would not only be made hypocritically but would contain elements of tangible political substance.

There are many other indications to suggest that this is the case.

Just how far this ideology of co-existence will go if "Capitalism" does not retreat from the field in quite the measure that is predicted, is a question that democratic States must repeatedly ask themselves for the sake of their own security — today.

Fritz Ulrich Fack  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 24 June 1971)

Continued from page 1

ritory from Nato countries a topic about which the Soviet Union would very much like to parley.

Having agreed not to discuss any limitation on weapons of this kind in the Salt talks with the United States the subject could be raised at either troop cut or nuclear power talks.

American government spokesmen note, however, that Nato has always responded unanimously to moves by the other side. The Soviet proposal will be considered in consultation with our Nato allies, the State Department has said.

Like the troop cut talks proposal the suggestion of a conference of the five nuclear powers also formed part of Leonid Brezhnev's speech to the Soviet Communist Party congress on 30 March.

## Moscow's peace offensive

It too failed to meet with an immediate response.

Soviet and other Eastern Bloc representatives in Washington now claim that the importance of this speech has been underestimated in the West.

Reference is made to the mentions of an increase in living standards and the inadequate productivity of past Soviet methods and to the desire for close economic and technological cooperation that is to form the basis of policy towards the West.

The climate of opinion on trade with the Soviet Union has grown more liberal in Washington. The administration is

generous in granting export licences for the goods that are still subject to government approval because of their possible strategic importance.

Mack, one of the major American manufacturers of commercial vehicles, has signed a preliminary agreement on the equipment of what is planned to be a large commercial vehicle plant in the Soviet Union.

The prospects seem better than they did last year when a similar project backed by Ford's came to naught, largely because the US Defence Secretary was none too keen on the idea.

Even so, American specialists doubt whether the exchange of goods and technological know-how can ever come up to Soviet expectations.

Hans B. Meyer  
(Der Tagespiegel, 22 June 1971)

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ARMED FORCES

Shortage of recruits ties in with soldiering crisis

Describing the recruitment problem in the 1970 Defence White Paper, the government stated that the armed forces suffered from a shortage of specialists just as many other branches of our prosperous industrial society.

Too few soldiers have signed on for a long period of service. The White Paper stated that a further 2,600 officers and 26,000 non-commissioned officers were needed.

This is the same problem faced by industry and other professions. But the armed forces cannot afford this shortage if they are to form an effective striking force.

The shortage is still with us. Though a number of organisational or material improvements were proposed or implemented, the shortage of manpower in the armed forces has still not been overcome.

These figures must be analysed a little. As could have been expected, the army, about 310,000 strong suffers most from the shortage of recruits. Technical units such as tank and flying groups are exceptions. With them, and with the highly technical naval and air force units, recruitment is tolerable.

But with the army and with those units of the navy and air force that are essentially responsible for security there is such a shortage of long-service soldiers that the daily round of duty for some company commanders has become a permanent adventure with an uncertain outcome.

non-commissioned officers - some of them conscripts - who have to take charge of high-grade weapon systems.

If appearances are not deceptive, this

More education for officers

Frankfurter Allgemeine

The Bundeswehr sees two reasons for devoting more of its attention to the training and advance training of its long-service soldiers.

The first reason is modern technology and its demands for more specialists with more and more training.

The idea that there can be a standardised course of training for officers, or at least a large part of them, is gradually losing all logical foundation. This also erodes the idea of an officer's career as a profession.

In the armed forces today there is a growing trend to recruit the larger and larger numbers of specialists needed by signing them on for a certain period from private industry and then allowing them to return to civilian life when the service period has ended. Proposals made by the Ellwein Commission have tried to take account of this situation.

The second reason is that of officer prestige. The officer's career must remain attractive so that the role set by defence policy can be carried out.

An officer must be able to hold his own in competition with civilian professions. A form of academic training seems to be needed, not specifically by those officers now serving but by those who will sign on for a short or long term of duty in future.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 June 1971)

Süddeutsche Zeitung

situation will deteriorate instead of improving in the next few years. Many of the longer-service non-commissioned officers will be leaving the army as their service agreements of twelve or fifteen years lapse.

There is however a negligible percentage of non-commissioned officers who will sign on again after their eight-year service period is over. At present the figure is only 2.6 per cent while ten per cent are needed.

The situation is just as gloomy where shorter-service officers are concerned. Only 47 per cent of the annual recruitment necessary to the army is covered.

School-leavers' interest in the army is minimal and can only be aroused by conducting a relatively successful recruitment campaign among conscripts who have just left school and have signed on for two years.

Even if plans to take the sting out of the permanent recruitment shortage by increasing financial incentives still further were to succeed, the aim of forming an economically viable and militarily appropriate relationship between conscripts and longer-service soldiers would still extend far into the future.

As the armed forces have been affected by recruiting worries since they were established the reasons seem to be more deep-seated than analysis of the White Paper suggests.

The recruitment problem seems to be due primarily to the crisis affecting soldiering as a profession and the causes of this are too complicated to be overcome by a series of technocratic solutions.

The crisis in soldiering is due mainly to technological developments in the field of weapons and armoury, especially the methods of nuclear destruction.

As this involves a change in the concept of war - wars are prevented by deterrents - the soldier's idea of his profession is radically affected.

The changed role of the armed forces demands that the soldier or officer is aware of his overall responsibility to society. Integration into society is not the aim but the pre-condition for the existence of armed forces in the atomic age.

This obviously demands a new way of thinking within the armed forces, not as the former staff officer responsible for a reduction in the army, ex-Brigadier General Karst put it: "Ignoring the political background - or the National Socialist regime, military training of that era is still effective and successful."

Uwe-Karsten Hege

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 June 1971)

More conscripts will serve less time, Minister Schmidt announces

Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt has announced in Bremen that the period of military service could be shortened if the number of conscripts were increased.

Speaking at a Social Democrat congress on armed forces policy, Schmidt said that the government would announce measures this autumn to call up 75 per cent of all those eligible, instead of the present figure of sixty per cent, and reduce the eighteen-month period of military service by two to three months.

Referring to defence issues, Schmidt



Professor Thomas Ellwein (left) presenting his report on the Bundeswehr to the Minister Helmut Schmidt. With the Minister is Inspector-General of the Bundeswehr Ulrich de Maizière.

But Karst is not alone in his views. Many officers stubbornly refuse to face up to the present and this is not a generation problem as the report by the thirty army captains from Unna shows.

These officers' response to current problems can be seen in their report on the "inner order" of the army. They demand that the "political and military leadership should plainly and unmistakably support German soldiering traditions".

The demand of the captains from Unna is similar: "The soldier must be recognised primarily as a fighter and not as a military technician."

It is no wonder that these demands come mainly from a section of the armed forces that has not been "affected" by technology as much as other units.

Discussions within the force on a soldier's role receive their traditionalist flavour from this source. This is dangerous even though it fails to understand the real position of the Bundeswehr as it is simply proved by the negligible response and even misunderstanding met by the Unna activists in the armed forces much to their surprise. That is an encouraging sign. Now of all times the armed forces cannot afford to try to increase their attractiveness to potential recruits by adopting a course suggested by the traditionalists. This would mean that a large part of the reforms proposed would be condemned to failure from the very beginning.

Even now there is a danger of technocratic aspects receiving disproportionate emphasis in attempts to overcome the armed forces' structural problems.

An attractive training programme is of immense importance to the armed forces but this alone would not end the crisis in the soldiering profession. It is equally important to work a new soldiering image into officially sponsored considerations.

Uwe-Karsten Hege

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 June 1971)

Ministry acts to make army more attractive

Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt will have to accept "certain additional burdens" in the transitional period: new system of training and instruction.

In the preface he wrote for the Commission report published in May 1970 he stated that the Commission's proposals were largely dependent on recruitment, financial situation and the already existing Bundeswehr institutions.

"I am convinced that the basic guidelines can and must follow the proposals of the Education Commission," he said. "But many important details must still be examined."

State Secretary Karl-Wilhelm Bode drew up a four-point list for the reform:

- 1. An increase in effectiveness of forces;
- 2. An improvement in integrating of armed forces into society;
- 3. An increase in the attractiveness of the armed forces in order to recruit efficient and intelligent young men;
- 4. Aid for soldiers wishing to take up civilian profession after their service period has ended.

General Ulrich de Maizière has stated that implementing this programme will take a number of years.

State Secretary Bode said he believed that an improvement in training for non-commissioned officers could be achieved in three years or longer for their courses of study.

The Defence Ministry believes that the reform of training and instruction in armed forces will cost about 1.2 million Marks over the next ten years.

Only a small percentage of this can be available in the defence budget. The rest will have to be covered by other sources.

State Secretary Karl-Wilhelm Bode and Professor Thomas Ellwein, the head of the commission, have not mentioned how much everything will cost.

Berkhan pointed out instead that reform would be relatively cheap compared with developing or modernising new weapon systems. Expenditure was lower in the first few years than in the final stage.

Defence Minister Schmidt needs the help of the Federal states in implementing the programme as they have the say in educational matters.

Berkhan said that cooperation between Schmidt and Education and Science Minister Hans Leussink was close.

(Die Welt, 16 June 1971)

LABOUR RELATIONS

Trade unions discuss their role in united Europe

Have trade unions in the European Economic Community failed to take advantage of thirteen years of European unity? Many delegates attending the twelfth European Congress organised by this country's Trade Union Confederation during the Recklinghausen Festival seem to think so.

There was a good reason for choosing "The European Confederation of Free Trade Unions - a new force for Europe" as the theme for discussion by trade unionists, politicians, journalists and Common Market representatives attending the congress.

A European Trade Union Secretariat has long existed within the framework of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. But it was only when the European Association was set up in 1969 that the chance to operate successfully at Common Market level was offered.

More than twelve million workers belong to the European Association through its affiliated unions. But its influence on the decisions made by Common Market bodies is still negligible.

Low birth rate does not endanger pensions

Pensions must be earned before they can be paid and as pensioners themselves cannot be expected to contribute any more, the contributions of people still at work - and sometimes accumulated surpluses - have to be used.

The birth rate is declining at present. The 1969 figure of 903,500 will probably have sunk to 730,000 by 1975.

The Ministry of Labour must always think in long time spans and officials there are already wondering whether the generation now being born will be able to provide sufficient cover to pay the pensions of older members of the population when they reach working age.

Experts believe that this will be the case. The number of foreign workers (that is contributors) will have increased by then from the present figure of two million to three and a half million and will later increase to five million.

But technical progress and economic productivity will also grow even if there is a low birth rate and the Federal Republic will not be dependent on foreign workers. The smaller number of children could relieve some of the strains now felt in the educational sphere. Perhaps in future there will not be so much expenditure required on schools and universities.

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 13 June 1971)

Speaking at the fifth Congress of the Gerontological Association at Nuremberg, Josef Stigl, the President of the Federal Labour Bureau stated that old people were particularly threatened by unemployment.

They were at a disadvantage when it came to applying for a post, as a younger man was always preferred, their professional qualifications were poor, their health, university graduates were preferred for top jobs and old people often lacked the desire and opportunity for further training.

Stigl stressed that labour exchanges should give more help. The older person's position in society must also be re-examined and redefined.

At the end of March 1971 some 28.3 per cent of the 120,514 unemployed

That was the reason why delegates at Recklinghausen unanimously demanded a trade union manifesto for work within the European Community.

Common Market Vice President Wilhelm Haferkamp called upon trade unionists to cooperate with the commission in its day-to-day activities.

Whatever happened, he said, they should at least assume a European character towards the frequently obscure organisational structures and decision-making bodies in the Community.

A good discussion partner for the trade unions would be the Commission responsible for Community policy under the Treaty of Rome.

The trade unionists criticised the lack of democratic organisation in the European Community. The limited rights of the European Parliament and the negligible participation of the various labour groups in Common Market policy were two of their targets.

Theo Rasschuer, the Secretary General of the European Confederation of Free Trade Unions, regretted the fact that the unions had not been consulted on the economic and currency union.

Workers were also represented on the economic and social committees, he said. Heinz Oskar Vetter, the Chairman of the Federal Republic Trade Union Confederation, announced that talks were soon to begin with the president of the European Parliament.

Delegates at Recklinghausen agreed that the broad mass of European labour could form a new force for a democratic Europe. A third of the sixty million workers within the Common Market are organised in trade unions but they are split into a large number of political and ideological groups.

Relations with the Communist-oriented trade unions in France and Italy were also mentioned. Vetter, who is also Chairman of the European Association, said that before there was any cooperation with these unions it must be known whether they support a united Europe. Until this question was cleared up, there was unlikely to be any cooperation though he did not rule out the possibility of joint action on specific issues.

Relations with trade unions in the applicant countries of Great Britain, the Irish Republic, Denmark and Norway also pose problems. The Scandinavian trade unionists, who were not present, were violently attacked at Recklinghausen for not entering into discussions with their fellow-unionists in the Common Market. Vetter said that things would probably

Josef Stigl addresses Gerontological Association

males and 15.5 per cent of the 85,958 unemployed women were between 55 and 65.

Of the people who have been unemployed for over a year 71.4 per cent of the males and 48.2 per cent of the women come from this age group.

Professor Blume from the Institute of Social Research and Social Policy in Cologne stated that the position of older workers would change as soon as the flexible retirement age were introduced.

Retraining problems and the socio-

change here too after the Community had been enlarged.

There was no shortage of ideas for trade union cooperation at Common Market level. The most interesting proposals, most of them put forward by Manfred Lahnstein, the head of Haferkamp's Cabinet, were the creation of greater solidarity by setting up a joint strike fund, continual cooperation between the scientific institutes of the national trade union federations, the foundation of a European Trade Union Academy, a regular exchange of views between the unions' currency experts, the establishment of permanent union legislation at the Common Market authorities in Brussels and an improvement of work done abroad by the national organisations, especially in individual spheres of the economy.

(Das Parlament, 19 June 1971)

Intuitive judgment of men can be a snare

The industrial psychology section of the West German Psychologists Association held its annual congress in Bielefeld from 7 to 9 June and paid special attention to the subject of personnel reports and promotion.

The large amount of interest shown in the congress - it was attended by 160 psychologists - was due to the fact that psychologists are asked more and more often to train people to give systematic and objective reports on their staff.

At a time when professions, jobs and occupations are being swapped more frequently than ever before, particular importance must be attached to giving objective judgments of ability and talent.

As a person's private life and that of his family depend on the judgment of a superior, no effort can be too great in ensuring that people are guarded against incorrect or superficial judgments.

The congress in Bielefeld discussed a variety of methods and already tested procedures to reveal the potential sources of error in the evaluation systems and in the figure of the judge himself.

Only when the people who have to make these judgments know how their verdict can be falsified, distorted or misinterpreted can the main features of evaluation be defined and the judgment techniques taught.

Anyone considering himself to be an intuitively good judge of men must learn that a sweeping, unconsidered and emotional judgment could prove a permanent obstacle in a person's career.

Staff reports are part of professional life. The only way of carrying out these judgments responsibly, for both the firm and staff, is to make present knowledge and experience available to all concerned. The congress of labour psychologists has certainly contributed to this.

(Die Welt, 12 June 1971)

logical questions connected with them would no longer be so acute when the worker could retire at the earliest possible opportunity.

But if workers decided to continue working until 68, difficulties would increase, Professor Blume added.

Speaking on the problems connected with setting up central retraining centres for older workers, Professor Blume stated that retraining a man once he had reached forty was considered impossible however good educational methods were.

If the mobility of older workers were to be increased, retraining must begin at the latest between the ages of thirty and forty.

In future there should be some attempt made to prepare fifty-year-old workers for the approaching difficulties of old age.

(Die Welt, 21 June 1971)

PERSONALITIES

Weyer resigns

After sixteen years in office the leader of the Free Democrats in North Rhine-Westphalia, Willi Weyer, plans to stand down in 1972. Even though this intention that has been in Herr Weyer's mind for some time was made public a few days earlier than originally planned, the fact that it has been announced at the right time and takes effect in a year when there are no elections makes this resignation an example of democratic changing-of-the-guard that has been exercised all too rarely in this country.

Willi Weyer has many times shown his skill at making the right tactical manoeuvre and expounding his political knowledge, for instance on the question of property rights.

Nevertheless as the FDP changed into a reforming party he was left more and more in the background. Despite his worries and possible concern about the new direction his party is taking, the fighter Weyer has not pushed his resignation so far as to prevent himself attempting to set the signals for the next party-political conference in Freiburg according to his own ideas.

He is without doubt a father-figure for the North Rhine-Westphalian branch of FDP and has managed to hold the party together despite the National Liberal Action schism. This was largely to do with his strict discipline which was generally accepted since it was based on the strength of his personality.

When Willi Weyer leaves, the image of the liberals in the Rhine and Weser area will possibly be less clear-cut.

But Weyer's influence seems to be indispensable for the stabilisation of the SPD/FDP coalition in Düsseldorf (which only has a slim majority in the provincial assembly) and in turn the coalition government in Bonn. Weyer is among the kingmakers of the SPD/FDP coalition government.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 June 1971)

Flach hopeful

About two per cent of CDU voters could be won over to the Free Democrats at the next general election or won back after turning their backs on the party at previous elections, according to the Secretary-General designate of the FDP Karl-Hermann Flach.

Therefore, he said, it is essential to break through the defamations of the party by putting across to these people "crystal clear" social-services-policy aims and thus overcoming the undercurrent of fear that these voters have of the FDP.

At a meeting of the FDP at the Theodor Heuss Academy in Gimmersbach Karl-Hermann Flach said that at the party political conference in Freiburg in October the FDP should publish a number of definite social-services-policy decisions on matters such as the accumulation of capital wealth in private hands, worker participation in management as well as rent legislation.

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 12 June 1971)

Ehmke's walks

Horst Ehmke, Minister without Portfolio in the Chancellor's Office, broke with a tradition that had grown up from the Erhard and Kiesinger eras and asked the members of his staff to take a walk in the grounds of the Palais Schaumburg during the mid-day break.

He explained: "Those who don't have any time to go for walks don't go for walks because they don't have any time. But those who do have time don't go for walks because people might think they have nothing better to do with their time."

(Handelsblatt, 12 June 1971)







## EDUCATION

# Reorganised German studies to keep up with our changing times

## DIE ZEIT

There was almost a nasty accident at the International Seminar for German Teachers arranged by the Goethe Institute in March 1970.

A group of teachers had only just entered the new building housing the department of literature at Munich University when a loud cry from high up the stairwell was heard.

A fat leather briefcase fell at the feet of the startled educationalists and its contents were strewn all over the floor as it hit the ground.

A number of notebooks lay on the tiles of the entrance hall along with a thin red book entitled *Hölderlin and the French Revolution* and several comics of the penny dreadful style that can be bought at any newsstand.

The student who had been childishly jostling one of his friends high up in the building came rushing down the stairs and casually collected everything together again. Hölderlin, the revolutionary, disappeared between notebooks and Donald Duck.

The amazed German teachers were quick to comment on how symbolic the contents of the student's briefcase were for the subject they were about to discuss.

*Hölderlin and the French Revolution* by the Parisian Pierre Bertaux is not an indication of the susceptibility of many German scholars to left-wing ideologies. Bertaux, together with many other literary scientists, has only departed from the normal one-sided aesthetic interpretation of literature and returned to its social reality.

Hölderlin, long celebrated as a poet of pure inwardness or *Innerlichkeit*, did not write in an aesthetic ivory tower but began his creative activity when sharing student lodgings with Hegel and Schelling in Tübingen, and extolling the French Revolution as an act and message of civic liberty.

German studies and literature in general have made this a new starting point and probe the social reality forming a background to authors and their works.

The return of German studies to the facts of past epochs does not only result in changes when historical texts are being read however.

When the Munich student casually picked up his comics as leisure time reading material along with his demanding Hölderlin book he was admitting frankly a fact painstakingly ignored in the past - light entertaining reading is not only sought after by the "uneducated".

Comics and crime stories are read everywhere and by everybody. The millions of illustrated magazines and pop records, the popular radio and television shows entertain a wide audience and have long belonged to the leisure time activities of all social groups.

German teaching based on the traditional aesthetic ideals of "great" literature - faced this trend for a long time without knowing what to do about it.

At first German teachers acted as if there were no mass media. Their elitist jargon dissociated itself from the comprehensible language of journalists and writers.

Any professor who wrote a journalist's style and thus achieved high sales of his work was apt to be dismissed as a

humbug. After all, anything that was interesting or comprehensible was thought of as unscientific.

Literature was the domain of an elitist audience of aesthetes. It was the aim of German teachers to help educate people to find pleasure in this literature.

In the mid-fifties a number of educationalists took notice of the new literary forms of the radio play and radio feature. At the beginning of the sixties there were timorous attempts to include films and television in literature studies.

Writers themselves appeared in these films, there were reviews of their books, discussions of their work or a portrait of the authors.

The German teachers involved in these experiments saw these films as part of literary life like the expansion of the traditional stage play by new forms such as the radio play and television film produced by technical means.

Aesthetic ideals - in this case the sense of the dramatic - may have predominated at first but in the course of time the social criticism and political aspects of the information provided by the mass media have become plain.

This flood of information swamps its audience, treating it as an anonymous mass. It reaches the young and fascinates children.

The most astonishing rubbish was written about the effects of the media on children though few people made a serious attempt to turn the modern methods of mass communication into a method of cultural education.

Newspaper articles appeared in books concerned with language studies only as an example of what good literature is not. Innocent football reporters were attacked for not writing like Thomas Mann. But

The three-stream school system of high, intermediate and elementary school was stable in the Federal Republic up to 1960 - as opposed to many other countries.

Demands for an extension of school attendance and as many opportunities for talent as possible were only accepted after considerable delay.

All this was due to the categorical statements made by a number of influential scientists on the question of talent potential.

These researchers took the results of a large number of research projects and maintained that only a small percentage of children were intelligent enough to pass the Abitur or school-leaving examination. One well-known psychiatrist mentioned the figure of five per cent.

The same psychiatrist claimed that no more than ten per cent were good enough for the intermediate examination. The vast majority of children were only good enough for an elementary school education, he said.

The population's intelligence structure was locked upon as unchanging even though some researchers did proclaim a socio-biological decline. The belief that a decline in talent was in progress between the generations has now been clearly refuted.

Along with their findings these researchers provided their own educational recommendations. They cursed the "sin committed on the young blood of the nation" by people wanting to give these "simple and honest children" a better education, and they cursed the idea of social services and a welfare state.

They cursed the idea of a broad

now the more sensible question is being asked of what distinguishes a bad sports report from a good one.

Nowadays people are trying to describe the varying forms of communication. They no longer attack the media-makers but examine what they produce.

Stupid essay subjects such as "The curse or blessing of radio and television" are no longer set. There are already textbooks on the dramatic theory of radio plays and television films and written so that ten-year-olds can understand. Many radio plays have also been published in school editions.

Textbooks have appeared about daily newspapers, advertising, the language of pop music, films and pornography. A "Dictionary of Audio-Visual Educational Methods" gives advice on how technical methods can be used to provide better teaching.

Enlarging the traditional idea of literature is of importance in German studies' new role as part of political education.

The guidelines for fifth and sixth year German teaching in Schleswig-Holstein state plainly and concisely: "In literature and media studies it is particularly important that the teacher does not adopt a moralising attitude... Every pupil should read, hear and see what he wants though he should understand what he is reading, hearing and seeing."

Teachers are not only making contact with the actual linguistic world of their pupils, enabling them to have a completely different psychological and educational influence.

The expanded concept of literature also restores some meaning to the concept of great literature in the aesthetic sense of the term.

## Education does not happen in the school alone

promotion of talent whereby the "failures", the "worthless" or "those unendowed by nature" would be pushed or provided with the appearance of talent.

In short, they painted a "gloomy picture of the educational ability of the younger generation", as Caspar Kuhlman puts it in his book *School Reform within the Social Process* issued by the Max Planck Society for Educational Research and published by Ernst Klett of Stuttgart.

Researchers abroad - as well as researchers from this country - had already shown the extent to which talent was a product of living conditions and education. School attendance often showed how fragile the allegedly "naturally endowed" limits set on talent actually were.

But conservative educational theorists were still believed when they claimed that learning ability depended on hereditary factors and that the inherited biological make-up of the population ruled out further education for the vast majority of the young.

Claims to biological validity made these "research findings" almost irrefutable and they assumed the character of a law of nature.

But a critical examination will show that the conditions of research, the analysis of the findings and, in some cases, the methods used by the researchers are inadequate.

In the past authors both modern and classical tended to suffocate in the narrowness of traditional German literature. Today they can be rediscovered as normative standard can be compared to the everyday literature of our time.

Only when a pupil learns to understand and appreciate the quality of a work prepared for immediate communication and thus quickly phrased will he be able to recognise the completely different intensity of texts written with a degree of art.

Pop songs, comics, newspaper features and television films are banished Goethe and Hölderlin from the syllabus. Only when all media of information and communication are considered will a pupil be able to understand a particular text.

Now, in 1971, German teachers are finally at a point where they should be able to say in the social sciences what they can say in the natural sciences.

(Die Zeit, 11 June 1971)

## More school leavers continue their studies

Some 87 per cent of senior high school pupils in the Federal Republic, including West Berlin, plan to go to university, a survey conducted for the Commission for Educational Planning by the Federal Statistics Office and local bodies reveals.

The survey was conducted at 87,349 pupils in the final year of school. The results showed that 86 per cent of the boys and 87.8 per cent of the girls wanted to go on to study. These were still undecided.

Of this total 29,799 wanted to go to university, 37.8 per cent of them wanted to take a post in an elementary or secondary school, 24.1 per cent in an intermediate school, 34.9 per cent in high schools, 3.2 per cent in vocational colleges.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 9 June 1971)

The main thing was that their education was an intelligence pyramid with a number of elite at the top and a base of untalented people was based on the idea of a social order resembling a pyramid and the education system tripartite, with a small number of elite at the top, a somewhat larger number of middle-grade executives in the middle and, at the bottom, a large number of people in low-grade jobs who were little education apart from learning to read and write.

Science has now abandoned this idea of belief. The "Talent and Learning" report drawn up for the Education Council in 1968 shows that the importance of innate talents and the maturing process was greatly overestimated.

The social position of the parent, home, upbringing, the educational methods used and the quality of teaching are far more decisive for the educational opportunities of children.

Educational policy must therefore be to improve these basic conditions. Educational methods must be made more sensible. Living conditions must be improved.

Socially underprivileged children must be helped before starting to attend school and must be encouraged to learn to develop talents of their own. There must be a variety of practical courses in education and the structure of school and organisation of teaching must be practical.

"The genetic potential of the individual and the species must be greater than far brought out," the Education Council report states.

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 12 June 1971)

## MEDICINE

# Researchers develop artificial hearts to overcome rejection problems

Heart transplants have always made headline news but there has never been the success hoped for. The transplanted heart has always been rejected by the patient's organism, often within a matter of months.

Surgeons have still found no way of overcoming the body's defence mechanisms and that is why they are now concentrating on the development of an artificial heart.

Twenty research teams throughout the world are reported to be working on schemes of this type at present. But it is still impossible to say if and when artificial hearts will be able to lengthen the life span of heart patients.

The heart is the simplest organ in the body. Basically it is no more than two pumps and a motor. Engineers would therefore find it easy to construct an artificial heart.

Speaking at the 1971 Engineering Congress in Mainz, Dr F. Wallner of Berlin stated that the two pumps and the motor must be kept apart when constructing an artificial heart.

Although the pumps' output is at most

three watts, researchers have still been unable to construct a similar pump system as that of the heart which, together with its motor, is no bigger than the natural organ.

A piece of this radio active material as big as a walnut will give off thirty watts heat for ten years. This heat is sufficient to provide energy for the miniature power station required to drive the pumps.

Wallner believes that if enough attention is paid to development it will be possible to reduce the heat and power sources and the controls to the size of a cigarette packet. The apparatus could then be placed in a patient's abdomen.

Konrad Müller (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 14 June 1971)

Care must also be taken that the blood corpuscles are not crushed by the mechanical parts of the pump. Finally, the synthetic material used could also change the nature of the blood through constant contact.

The Berlin team avoided the blood being damaged in this way by employing an extremely refined method. The interior surfaces of the artificial heart were made so rough that the blood formed a type of skin on the synthetic material.

This, natural layer formed by the organism is no longer felt by the blood to be alien. Artificial hearts constructed in this way functioned well for six months when given to calves.

But after this period the inner skin had grown so thick that the chambers of the pump were so small that the apparatus could no longer function properly. The problem is to allow the skin to form at first and then to stop it growing any more.

Dr Wallner believes that solving these predominantly biological and chemical problems will also help to clear up questions of power and control.

In systems developed up to now all the equipment including the motor for the two pumps, the source of energy and the controls have been outside the patient's body, ruling out all movement.

The motor and the controls have not yet been made so small that they can be planted in the body in place of the natural heart.

Energy supply also presents difficulties.

Tests have shown that the level of 75 decibels suggested for the breaks in the sound of heavy road traffic - should be even lower.

Among research projects still being carried out is an investigation into leisure time noise.

Tests in Essen schools showed that there was a noise level of between 60 and 75 decibels if windows were left open. If windows were closed, the air soon grew stale and the pupils' receptibility to the teaching declined.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 16 June 1971)

(Photos: AP)



## Child aid

In a few months a wheel-chair will be marketed in Cologne especially designed for children. The chair will be equally serviceable for armless and legless children. It will be driven by batteries. It was designed by Cologne engineer Heinz Weiner.

(Photo: F. W. Holubovsky)

# Berlin doctor develops inductive energy source for artificial hearts

Dr Hans-Jürgen van Jura recently invited the press to his Research Laboratory for Medical Electronics in the Berlin suburb of Dahlem to see a new method of supplying artificial hearts with energy.

The equipment consists basically of a high frequency transmitter supplying energy by means of an induction current from outside the body to the motor driving the artificial heart.

In the more or less distant future people will be able to live a comparatively full life with an artificial heart allowing them complete freedom of movement. At the present state of development artificial hearts are connected with a compressed air system, forcing patients to stay in their hospital bed.

Dr van Jura, famous because of the heart pacemaker he developed that could be recharged without using any wires, explained that he had taken opportunity of the Twentieth Congress for Further Medical Training held in the city to introduce his new equipment.

During a live television transmission from the Free University's Westend Hospital that showed a sheep receiving an artificial heart, Professor Emil Sebastian

Bücherl, the head of the research and operation team, spoke of the difficulties involved in developing an artificial heart with its own source of energy.

He mentioned experiments with isotope batteries in the United States and the work going on there into an energy system contained in the body and charged from outside by induction methods.

Dr van Jura told reporters that there was no need for Professor Bücherl and his team to approach the Americans as he was willing to place his idea at their disposal. Though his idea had been developed in connection with heart pacemakers, it was based on the same principle.

His equipment consists of a high frequency transmitter with a present output of five watts that is placed on the skin and induces electrical energy together with a coil implanted in the artificial heart. The energy produced is enough to run a 0.2 watt motor in the organism.

Dr van Jura added that with an artificial heart fifty watts were required for the transmitter and two watts for the pump. Engineers should however find little difficulty in constructing a low-price device of this strength would be no bigger or heavier than his present equipment which weighed 28 grams and was no bigger than the palm of his hand.

The advantage of this inductive electricity supply was that the patient could move about freely. At home the transmitter could be connected with the mains and outside with a battery.

As well as this there is the possibility of equipping the artificial heart with a rechargeable miniature accumulator. The patient could then lay his transmitter aside and walk about for about an hour a day like a normal person with a healthy heart.

Professor Bücherl and his team have shown considerable interest in the developments. Dr van Jura said but had been kept away from the press demonstration by animal experiments being carried out at the same time.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 15 June 1971)



## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

## Proposed tax reforms do not go far enough

## Sudden income

Who likes paying taxes? Mistrust towards any State is built up on such painful experiences. Once it was princes who levied their dues, then came the democracies, but, whoever is in power, it is the man in the street who has to pay up.

When the German Reich was established the State spent about two Marks per capita of the population per annum. Today the figure is about 1,400 Marks, and to the taxpayers' everlasting regret this money is always used in the best possible way.

But there is the other side of the coin. The State system today is far more complicated than ever before and dogged by greater demands that are made on it. It is not like the days of the prophet Mohammed. In those days the exchequer was supplied with one tenth of the harvest and at the end of the year any surplus was divided up among the faithful. Today it is a question of bureaucrats tightening their belts and saving.

Nothing is simple about the present tax system. For a start the State coffers are filled from more than fifty vastly different sources, playing-cards and liquor licences for instance. Apart from Bonn, the Federal states and the local governments have to have their slice of the cake as well.

The present tax system does not deserve to be called a "system" at all. It is just a conglomeration. The general good and welfare of the country depend on public expenditure, as does the development of each individual, in a way that scarcely compares with the days when public expenditure hardly went further than paying the watchman and the gendarme.

Nobody likes paying taxes. But people would learn to realise better how essential this unpleasant task is if three requirements were fulfilled. Firstly every Mark that is paid in taxes should be wisely spent, secondly there should be a just tax system and thirdly the whole tax system should be clearer and easier to understand. Justice and simplicity in taxation are of course mutually exclusive. The more one tries to make the tax system just, the more complicated the whole business becomes.

Can the Bonn government proposals that have been put forward, and which at the moment only have a peripheral value for the forthcoming negotiations, meet these criteria?

Do they also conform to the aim that one of the founders of modern financial science Adolph Wagner (1835-1917) had in mind when he said that the main aim of taxation apart from bringing in revenue for the State was to reform the division of incomes?

This aim is served by the principle of progressive income tax, which the Prussian minister Freiherr von und zum Stein wanted to introduce as long ago as the early nineteenth century.

The first man to have success in this direction was Johannes von Miquel, Reich Finance Minister, one hundred years later. Since then there has been progression with the aim of dividing up wealth more fairly.

The names of conservative politicians who were expert of finances and likewise the name of Matthias Erzberger, the Finance Minister of the Weimar Republic,

are concrete proof of the fact that an optimum tax system is not just a pipe-dream. Chancellor Brandt announced a reform of the fiscal system in his statement of government policy in 1969, claiming that he would base this reform on the principles of the constitutional social welfare State. No democratically elected government today can by-pass this.

But no one is leaping around for joy at the latest tax reform proposals despite the packet of changes to the tax system that they involve. Anyway, is this the intention? Is it not better to proceed cautiously rather than going off with a bang?

The present proposals will bring more or less valuable improvements to the fiscal system, but nothing like sweeping reforms. They are marked with the stamp of compromise on all sides.

Certainly the average wage-earner will have his burden lightened with the introduction of lower wages and income taxes (Lohnsteuer und Einkommensteuer) and a doubled tax-free allowance, unified systems of savings encouragement and other measures.

But his burden will be increased when value added tax goes up and this will by no means be equalled out by the fact that the half-rate VAT (on basic foodstuffs for instance) will remain unchanged.

But contradictions of this kind must come from reform proposals which even intend to remove some of the tax burden from taxpayers' incomes up to 30,000 Marks for childless married men (which are, as a general rule, gross incomes of around 60,000 Marks) without losing one Mark in revenue.

An actual, and not a virtual, lessening of the burden on lower and middle incomes would have been the more justifiable middle course, but of course it would have been wrong to put such high tax rates on the highest incomes that all initiatives for harder work and greater earnings in the supertax bracket were crushed and the top earners started looking for tax dodges.

One fact that even the victorious powers after the last War had to take into account was that 95-per-cent taxation, which was then imposed on incomes of more than 60,000 Marks, brought very little in the way of revenue. Why would anyone bother to work harder for an extra thousand Marks if all he received of it were fifty?

There were similar hidden dangers in a

kind of crippling tax on inheritances that the extreme left would have liked to see introduced. This would have been tantamount to compulsory confiscation.

From this point of view the present tax proposals put forward by the Willy Brandt government must be praised for their moderation. They make things easier for inheritors of small and moderate fortunes, putting an extra burden of taxation on the inheritance of large sums and inheritances by distant relatives.

The present tax proposals are filled with goodwill to all men, but are not sweeping reforms for precisely this reason. The government has given up any idea of improving the world, in favour of gentle measures.

In many respects, however, the new proposals not only fail to go far enough, but also lead in the wrong direction. I am referring to special privileges. A cut in the level of tax exemption on life insurances is questionable, since it is detrimental to individual old-age provision plans.

It is wrong to keep the standard level of tax exemption per kilometre for travel to the place of work. Former Finance Minister Alex Möller had a better suggestion, namely that there should be a standardised amount of tax relief for all, no matter where they had to travel to work.

Also the government is doing too little by way of repealing old tax concessions and those that were introduced by Finance Minister Fritz Schäffer in the years following 1945.

Many of these were justified in their day, but are now anachronistic. There were tax exemptions to be claimed for house-building, ship-building, air travel, development aid projects and others that came from the days of Imperial Germany, such as exemptions for riding-horses and salt for pickling herrings!

The amount of money involved in these tax concessions is estimated to be something like fifteen thousand million Marks, a tidy sum, and although not all of it could be recovered for tax purposes a reform of these concessions would free a large reserve of money which would allow the government to take some of the tax pressure off the ordinary man in the street. Alternatively the extra money levied could be used to carry out some of the reforms which the government longs to make but cannot finance.

There is also a reserve to be found in the delayed payment of income taxes and corporation tax, while the taxman has long been having to juggle around with interest rates - interest on unpaid taxes, interest on excess tax payments. Thousands of millions come and go in this manner at a great pace.

These tax proposals are not far-reaching. They will not achieve a tax system that is fair, easy to understand, and which divides up earnings justly (future earnings, of course; current earnings must not be touched).

Franz Thoma  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 June 1971)

## Demands for more legal protection for the taxpayer

Industry has called for more protection in law for the taxpayer when tax reform legislation is introduced. The leading employers associations have communicated with the finance committees of the Bundestag claiming that a number of points in the draft for tax reform in 1974 leave room for improvement.

They suggest that the financial administrators should release more binding information. For the taxpayer the right to carry out market research should be granted. The intolerable proliferation of "means tests" for company taxes, wages taxes and social security contributions should be cut back.

Furthermore, it is suggested, transactions subject to taxation should be made in arrears even if supplementary

when the political parties have concluded new tax laws.

The employers associations suggest that regulations governing accounting and the preservation of business documents should be brought up to date with the age of computers.

The obligatory period of preservation of business letters, orders and other trade documents should be cut from the present seven years to a general level of five years.

The employers associations also consider that charging interest on overdue taxes at the current market rates is unjust since it is almost impossible to administer and creates an icy climate between the auditor and the taxpayer.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 16 June 1971)

## Economy lives up, Bundesbank maintains

A glance at the economic situation shows a marked rise in activity once again, according to the latest published by the Bundesbank.

The report states that in the months there has been a tendency for the economic factors to aim for a more normal level of activity. Industry has started moving away from the sluggish period. And industrial activity is more optimistic about the economic cycle than we have.

Overall demand is beginning to pick up again although this has not been reflected in the various branches of industry with intensity. Expenditure by the consumer and public expenditure all have gone up since the beginning of the year. Investments, too, in the spheres have gone up in the same period.

Incoming orders from the investment goods industry have increased in the autumn of 1970. In addition there was a continued increase in orders from abroad at about the same time.

The Federal Republic economy, according to the Bundesbank, is showing new expansive impulses in the

## DER TAGESSPIEGEL

sector in the months prior to the end of the year.

Recent brightening up of the investment goods industry is explained by the Bundesbank as being due to the fiscal situation, which favours investment now that depreciation (tax concessions on investment) has been reintroduced. Investment taxes have been lowered.

Another encouraging factor is the industrial sources are feeling more confident about profit prospects. Credit situation in West Germany companies has not worsened at all in the quarter of this year.

This development has been largely about largely by the opportunities offered companies to take out loans at fairly cheaply. It is interesting to note connection with this that in the month of February to April 1971 the amount of credit raised abroad by firms in the Federal Republic was almost as high as the total amount advanced by banks in this country, namely 10.5 billion Marks.

Half of the total credit raised was at lower rates of the Eurodollar market thus escaped completely the squeeze that has been applied in this country.

This robbed the Bundesbank of weapons that could have helped dampen down the inflationary tendency in this country since it did not neglect its duty of intervention outside of the dollar.

This latest Bundesbank monthly report calls the efforts to check inflation "labour of Hercules". All attempts to make credit harder to obtain in the Federal Republic have led to a flood of money coming in from abroad as investors hoping to cash in on the high interest rates.

The beginnings of a calming down of the overheated industrial sector of the economy which made themselves felt at the end of last year did not come to fruition.

Producer prices in industry and in the shops went up in the early months of this year. These are all clear indications for the Bundesbank that industry in this country is getting busy again.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 16 June 1971)

## BUSINESS

## Motor industry survives and thrives despite pessimistic forecasts

German car buyers are all too good as consumers. For almost two years their purchases have caused a boom in the automobile industry. The heads of car companies never really believed it would last longer and today they are no longer concerned that the boom should go on.

The industry has been stretched to the limits of its production capacity and is longing for nothing more than an end to all this. The records it has been breaking.

And there has been no lack of records. In 1969 and 1970, when 3,600,000 and 3,840,000 vehicles respectively were produced in this country, were each dubbed in turn "the best year in German car manufacturing history".

And the first four months of this year have brought another record: 1,430,000 vehicles were manufactured and more than 878,000 were sold in this country from abroad at about the same time.

Nor has there ever been any lack of pessimists and prophets of an imminent car industry crisis. It was generally expected that sales would slacken off in the autumn of 1970. Working on this assumption both Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz kept their price increases last summer as slight as possible. The car bosses assured us with one voice that they had done nothing like what was necessary to counteract falling profits.

Then, when there was a slight slackening off in car sales last autumn, (the losses were made up by the end of the year) it was the turn of the dismal rumours and experts in the industry to warn of recession. The stock market magazine *Der Aktienkurs* said: "Big car crisis from 1971 on." As yet we have not had a sniff of it.

Naturally enough the car manufacturers are not keen on a reversal such as the slump of 1967. What they want is a happy medium of stability with production and demand at the same high level and slighter increase rates.

The long-term tasks of the motor industry could only be disrupted by a period of hectic excessive demand, which would prove expensive. When the conveyor belts are running red-hot and production capacity is used to the utmost, production costs rise out of all proportion.

It is no wonder that when the factories introduce an economy drive this year they want to cut out overtime and special shiftwork wherever possible. The boom in the motor industry has furthermore stimulated the overall economy, as excessive demand in any major industry heats up the whole economy. But overall economic developments in recent years have robbed the car industry of any joy in booming business.

In 1968 and early 1969 the equation

## DIE ZEIT

tion and demand at the same high level and slighter increase rates.

The pessimism of the Motor Manufacturers Association (VDA) is basically a definition of the longed-for normalisation. Accordingly in January 1971 VDA President Heinrich von Brunn said that he was expecting a stagnation in car production. It would even be a blessing if it brought normality with it, he added.

And Achim Diekmann, the VDA Business Manager, said at the same time that it had become too expensive to boost productivity with overtime. A normalisation of the industrial sector of the economy would give the car industry satisfactory marketing potential and a more solid basis for exports.

It is no wonder that the VDA has warned against giving an early boost to get the economic wheels turning again after the cooling-down process of the last boom.

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## VDA suggests ways to keep traffic rolling

use the capacity of the streets already in existence to its best advantage. A lot of ground can be gained in this direction with the help of technical experts as well as organisers.

The "productivity" of a road in terms of getting the cars and lorries through can be ameliorated by as much as three to five per cent by using traffic lights that have been specially geared to the flow of traffic, an experiment that has already been tried with success in West Berlin, Hamburg and Frankfurt.

A further improvement could be achieved by the introduction of adjustable road signs that can be altered to meet changing traffic requirements at various hours of the day, on differing days of the week etcetera. For instance on two-lane roads such adjustable signs could be used to show the correct speed at which traffic should be proceeding on each lane.

And another measure to speed the flow of traffic would be to introduce alternating lanes on the roads so that there is an extra carriageway for the heavier flow of traffic, for instance into towns in the morning rush hours and out of them in the evening.

The VDA suggests that adjustable road

was: increased turnover = increased profits. By the autumn of 1969 the equation was: overheated economy = revaluation. Then the unions pressed for extraordinary increases to wages and salaries, and got them. Costs for materials rose steeply and the equation was knocked off balance. Now increased turnover = decreased profits. In the case of Volkswagen, profits were cut by as much as forty per cent.

Reaction from the industry came at the end of 1969 - up went prices. Since then VW and Daimler have had to correct their price tags three times. But the high profits of previous years will not be returning in 1971.

Price increases have nasty side-effects. In the car industry they are almost political prices. When car prices go up criticism is levelled from all sides. This country's car trade with the rest of the world is a matter of pride. Our car market is one of the world's toughest markets.

Revaluation of the Mark and increased prices have given the French car manufacturers and Fiat an advantage. Their sales here have profited and German car sales abroad have taken a knock. The export quota dropped from 62 per cent in 1968 to 55 per cent in 1970.

This trend could be fatal. The car industry reckons that saturation point will have been reached by 1980 by which time there will be no new motorists, but simply older motorists replacing their old cars. Then the most important market for mass production will be the export trade.

However comprehensible the evil mood of car industry bosses may be about the "eternal boom" and however much they may complain about cuts in profits, the German automobile business is not in dire straits.

Even in the "catastrophic year" 1970 yield on turnover hardly ever dropped below eight per cent, so cars remain good business. Investment plans involving thousands of millions of Marks show a good deal of optimism in the industry.

Prognoses following the surprisingly

buoyant start to 1971 show more optimism than pessimism. The financial head of Fords, Klaus B. Amediek is "reserved about sales potential", expects modest sales on the home market, "at just about the same level as last year" and an increase in production of in all three per cent. For his own company, however, Herr Amediek has a different tale to tell - an expected increase in sales of fifteen per cent.

Volkswagen boss Kurt Lotz is expecting a growth in VW productivity of five to seven per cent in 1971.

And at BMW "there is a certain amount of optimism" when sizing up the future. It is aimed to increase productivity by seven per cent.

All motor manufacturers are agreed, however, that they do not want to see another revaluation of the Mark, come what may.

Kurt Lotz said: "If anyone should come up with the idea of revaluing the Mark in the foreseeable future then we can see no further hope of carrying on our business without running irresponsible risks".

The horror that thoughts of a new revaluation of the Mark invoke is understandable. If there should be a sudden economic reversal in this country this would give rise to a crisis on the sales side. In such a case industry normally has the old standby, the export market, but if revaluation has made German goods that much dearer this escape hatch will be locked, bolted and barred.

It is for this reason that motor manufacturers have gone all out to make breakthroughs in precisely this direction.

Following the revaluation of 1969 German cars were for a certain period of time and in certain countries right out of the market. They had become too expensive and motorists looked elsewhere. But by the end of 1970 the effect of this had been nullified. In Britain, France and the United States of America inflation made the prices of home produced cars just as high as those of West German cars.

In recent months Volkswagen has had room for manoeuvre to raise prices three times in Britain.

And in America, although the price of the Beetle has gone up immensely, demand for it far exceeds supply.

Rolf Diekhof  
(Die Zeit, 11 June 1971)

inflexible "P" signs were adequate to show the way to a sure parking space are gone.

This development would culminate in programmed driving.

It could work out something like this: a driver could feed his desired destination into a gadget on the dashboard rather like a car radio. He would press some buttons and clock up a code number.

At the next corner a pickup would flash the position and destination of the car to the central office. There the electronic data-processing equipment would work out the destination of this and other cars as well as the traffic situation in general and devise the best route for the cars to take.

A large city that wanted to introduce this programmed driving scheme would have to spend something like one and a half million Marks on the equipment. And the biggest cities would probably find their bill coming to anything up to ten million Marks.

Nevertheless if a scheme such as this is introduced in the Federal Republic or, better still, all over Europe it is essential that the scheme be standardised in every city, so that the long-suffering motorist is not forced to buy a variety of gadgets for the different cities' programmed driving schemes.

The VDA estimates that it would take between five and fifteen years to set up such a system. In its opinion a system of

Continued on page 12

## TECHNOLOGY

# Motor vehicles powered by magnetism— thanks to superconductivity

DIE WELT

Superconductivity is the apple of a high-tension physicist's eye. Where electric power needs transporting or powerful magnetic fields are required cold and superconductivity solve hitherto insuperable problems.

Already there are large-scale technological projects in progress that for the time being rely on conventionally-generated magnetic fields but are designed solely with the subsequent use of superconductivity in mind.

The pilot vehicle for magnetic field driving and linear motor propulsion, a major development recently unveiled in Munich, is one such project.

The present vehicle is the result of two and a half years' development and was built by Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom. It is so far the only passenger transport vehicle in existence that is worked and propelled exclusively by magnetic fields.

Even though the magnetic fields do no work in the strict physical sense of the word a considerable amount of electric power is, oddly enough, needed to maintain them. Almost all of this additional current is converted into useless heat that is passed on to the immediate surroundings.

Scientists and engineers have long been on the lookout for a way of generating controlled magnetic fields that do not depend on a powerful input of electric current to keep going.

Now even a child knows, though he may not necessarily be consciously aware of the fact, that the problem can in principle be solved. A common or garden kiddy's magnet is an example of loss-free magnetism.

Atomic currents, maintained by friction-free orbiting electrons, create microscopic magnetic fields that are permanent in the case of ferromagnetic metals such as iron, nickel and cobalt.

There is a limit to the power of magnetic fields generated in this way. The limit is reached when all elementary particles functioning as magnets are poled in the same way. As far as magnetism is concerned the metal is then saturated.

The fields needed for particle accelerators and magnetically-powered vehicles cannot be generated by means of permanent magnets of any reasonable size. Besides, it is virtually impossible to

regulate permanent, conventional magnets either swiftly or accurately, let alone to switch them off.

It has been known since 1820, however, that magnetic fields can be generated by means of microscopic currents. Unfortunately, though, they encounter friction in metallic conductors.

The continual clashes between conductive electrons and the metal atoms create such resistance that power can only be maintained by a continual supply of current from outside.

The electric power that maintains the current is converted exclusively into heat. This is all to the good in heaters and irons but in cables and electromotors it is superfluous, harmful and expensive.

Sixty years ago the phenomenon of superconductivity was discovered. At temperatures of less than ten degrees on the Kelvin scale (near absolute zero)

the specific resistance of a number of metals suddenly drops to virtually nil.

Resistance jumps of more than one to the power of sixteen have been observed. This, for instance, means that all but a ten billionth of the current stays in circulation and next to none is lost due to resistance.

Superconductivity is the result of the complex interaction of heat waves and de Broglie waves (phonons and electrons). The theory is mathematically complex and still not perfect in detail but scientific use of the phenomenon proceeds apace.

Both the two-mile linear accelerator in Stanford and the CERN II synchrotron under construction near Geneva will be equipped in the foreseeable future with superconductive hollow conductors and electromagnets respectively.

At Karlsruhe nuclear research centre a new low-temperature unit was recently

## Hard on the heels of economic nuclear fusion

Solar Fire on Earth was the title Ernst von Kluge chose for a recent TV programme on the problems of controlled nuclear fusion. The programme was filmed at the Institute of Plasma Physics at Garching, near Munich.

At Garching Professor Arnulf Schlüter and some 200 associates are involved in an attempt to master the physical process that has kept the Sun shining for billions of years and powers the hydrogen bomb. Controlled fusion of deuterium (heavy water) nuclei to form helium nuclei would seem to be the only source of energy at present known to mankind that is likely to meet the booming demand for electric power for an unlimited period of time.

The seven seas have virtually unlimited reserves of heavy water, the fuel required. Construction of a nuclear fusion reactor is not planned for the foreseeable future, though, and there is as yet no way of telling whether controlled nuclear fusion will ever be an economic proposition.

Temperatures of a hundred million degrees centigrade and more are an essential prerequisite if nuclear fusion is ever to be triggered off.

Considerable progress has been made in the field of high-temperature plasma physics, the science of heating ionised gases to the temperatures in question, but there is still no container capable of holding superheated plasma for any length of time.

The only material that will not vanish in this infernal heat is a magnetic field. Superheated plasma is, as it were, too hot to handle and magnetic fields are, in every sense of the word, incalculable. Containing high-temperature plasma for even a fraction of a second is an infinitely difficult task.

If work on nuclear fusion proves to no avail then plasma dynamics are bound to have been the chief obstacle. There are grounds for hope nonetheless. The latest success has been achieved in this country. Scientists at Jülich nuclear research centre have succeeded in heating heavy hy-

drogen plasma in a cylinder less than a long and forty centimetres in diameter to a temperature of over 100 million degrees centigrade.

With the aid of an ultra fast magnetic field the plasma was heated for a millionth of a second.

Temperatures of sixty million degrees have been reached in similar experiments elsewhere, at Garching, for instance. The low-cost is the most notable factor in the Jülich experiment.

There are reasons to hope that containment of high-temperature plasma for the longer periods of time needed for nuclear fusion may also prove to be far less expensive.

It would be a mistake to conclude that nuclear fusion is as good as won. Problems enough remain. But controlled nuclear fusion no longer appears a utopian prospect.

Will Man one day be able to dispose of the tremendous reserves of energy of seven seas? Nature resists but its resistance is decreasing. Klaus Bruns (Die Welt, 21 June 1971)

## VDA suggestions

Continued from page 11

programmed driving would be an ideal solution to the problem of our overcrowded streets at a reasonable cost.

But there is talk in the report of the highest degree of automation on the roads, complete automatic control of the car. However this would require special roads. If such roads were built and cars were adapted it would be possible theoretically to control steering, overtaking, lane changing and the like fully automatically. But research into this idea is still in its infancy.

But heedless to say there are many other ways in which our roads and the way we use them can be made more efficient.

Recently it was decided to extend the length of school holidays from seventy-five to ninety days starting in 1973. But nevertheless, it would be possible to ease the burden on the roads and wear on the nerves of motorists even more if sliding

working hours, which is becoming a popular system in the country and to spread the rush hour over a longer period, was accompanied by flexible shop opening and closing and business holidays.

Another way to relieve the pressure on roads during the busy period would be to restrict delivery vans, building vehicles and other such traffic.

Finally another point that the mobile Manufacturers Association has up for discussion is restrictions on heavy and awkward lorries as well as selected 'clearways' where cars are allowed to stop in any circumstances. Parked and waiting cars are a hindrance to the traffic flow and their removal would help keep things moving.

The automobile industry has suggested that research should be carried out on the possibility of delivery vans being produce to shops at night.

Siegfried Wartenburg (Das Parlament, 18 June 1971)

## TECHNOLOGY

# Benzine vapour is an additional pollution hazard

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

This unit, which is capable of intended for use in cooling a superconductive particle accelerator, is the only kind in Europe and comparable to a device of similar size at California.

On both sides of the Atlantic hope that superconductivity will them considerably to increase the performance of particle accelerators.

At present the Stanford linear accelerator generates a mere 20,000 electron volts. There are plans to increase the power to 100,000 million volts.

The new European accelerator is designed to accelerate protons to 300,000 million electron volts, design a 1,000 GeV synchrotron under way and there is talk of a GeV too.

It is superconductivity that makes possible. Active carbon, a material that has proved its worth as an absorbent and filter agent, is an effective means of counteracting the problem.

Active carbon is highly porous pure carbon consisting of particles with a large surface area in relation to overall density. They catch the substances that are to be filtered off, in this case droplets of petrol or diesel oil.

Dogussa of Wolfgang, near Hanau, manufacturers of active carbon, have joined forces with the motor industry to develop an efficient protective system for their raw material.

Three factors needed first to be clarified. How does the fuel system of a motor vehicle, consisting of tank, ventilation, carburettor and motor block, function as the day passes? What difference does the temperature make and what losses are sustained?

How much fuel is lost by evaporation in the course of a specific time spent driving in typical city traffic? How much fuel is lost while the vehicle is stationary as a result of the heat this is still emitted from the engine?

Also, of course, the absorbent itself needed study. Active carbon was only

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How much fuel is lost by evaporation in the course of a specific time spent driving in typical city traffic? How much fuel is lost while the vehicle is stationary as a result of the heat this is still emitted from the engine?

Also, of course, the absorbent itself needed study. Active carbon was only

being used experimentally and the research engineers had to find out to what extent its filtration capacity changed in the course of use and what, if any, damage it sustained as a result of direct contact with liquid hydrocarbons.

The upshot of research work is a cartridge containing active carbon and attached to the fuel system at a point at which it not only deals with most fuel vapour in most situations but is also continually regenerated in its function as a filter.

When the engine is running part of the

air intake to the carburettor is passed through the filter and clears it of fuel deposits.

For the time being all Volkswagen scheduled for export to the United States are being fitted with an active carbon cartridge now that proof positive has been provided that this system fulfils the clean air regulations in force in North America since the beginning of this year.

The American specifications are particularly strict. Only an extremely small maximum amount of hydrocarbons may be emitted by the exhaust system and the clean air device must function without requiring servicing for at least 12,000 miles or 20,000 kilometres.

Better late than never, the Americans have gone a long way towards combating air pollution with the clean exhaust regulations. They are something this country too could well adopt. Technology is ready and waiting.

Hellmut Droschke (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 14 June 1971)

## Autobahns harm neighbouring fields, agricultural expert maintains

grown alongside autobahns and busy through roads.

High lead counts have been recorded 100 and 200 yards away from the road in question and vintners are increasingly being confronted by the problem too.

A Munich medical journal has mentioned the danger of poisoning in connection with wine containing grapes pressed on strips of land parallel to the autobahn.

Roads need only to be tarred or asphalted while the grapes are ripening for wines from nearby vineyards to be completely spoiled.

Even though reliable statistics may not

be available the only conclusion that can be reached is that agricultural production alongside autobahns and through roads must be brought to a halt.

Dr Brugger feels, however, that this is not the solution to the problem. Even if only a fifty-metre strip of land alongside trunk roads is declared unsafe for agricultural production 100,000 hectares, or 247,000 acres, of farmland would have to be written off.

The only feasible solution, Dr Brugger feels, is to ban leading of motor fuels altogether.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 15 June 1971)

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## ■ THIS ODD WORLD

## Keen bidding at Bundesbahn lost property sales

It must be an exertion to stare at the bright spring sunshine that comes through the high windows of Düsseldorf Central Station falling on seventy to eighty people who are listening tensely.

Right at the front by the feet of the man who is offering a flesh-coloured lady's corset, a real piece of armour for an enormous woman, is the best place to stand if you want to get in first when the Bundesbahn lost-property department auctions items lost, stolen or strayed.

And the little old lady at the front has just proved the point by putting in a bid for three Marks, though Heaven knows what she would want with such a gigantic piece of lingerie.

In the front row they are putting in bids of two or three Marks for items such as toilet sets with toothbrushes or cushions.

The men, real old-age pensioners peering out from under flat caps slyly tend to stick more to the sides. Obviously one of them is an expert on lady's umbrellas. He has quickly managed to collect a number of these brightly coloured items. Perhaps he now has as many lady's umbrellas as he has granddaughters.

The crowd in the middle of the Bundesbahn auction room are a motley lot. Young women, old fellows, Por-

Frankfurter Allgemeine

tuguese, Italians, Turks. And then there are travellers with time to kill, or the down-and-outs who always have time to kill. These lonely people are drawn here by the crowd.

There are mothers with children, businessmen, students. One youth is wearing a leather jacket, blond locks flowing down over his collar. He creates quite a stir by asking the auctioneer a question that is meant rather rhetorically: "When are you putting refiners under the hammer, mate?"

But the auctioneer is more amused by the wag who beats him to the punch as he holds up a rather expensive looking leather attaché case and before the auctioneer can suggest a reasonable price chimes in with: "Give yer 'alf a dollar for it!"

The auctioneer, a Bundesbahn employee, reacts to this with good humour. He splices the everyday nature of his work with the cries of a barrow-boy: "You can get all you want here! If you need a new set of teeth or a peg leg, we've got it!"

The bit about the wooden leg is no exaggeration. At the station building at Wuppertal-Mirke on the old Rhine line there is a room in which officials of the lost property office of the Bundesbahn Wuppertal and Essen railway region have decorated a ghostly wall with false, feet, arms, legs and the like.

These are items that cannot be auctioned. All objects left behind in trains, waiting-rooms, toilets and restaurants end up at Wuppertal-Mirke. Also anything that is left more than 28 days in left-luggage lockers and luggage offices.

Many of these items cannot be put under the hammer. Jackets and caps, Bundeswehr passes, army uniforms, tobacco pouches containing marijuana, pornographic literature and items for "progressive sexual practices".

But the items that the amateur and professional auction lovers can bid for are wide-ranging. Just about everything our prosperous society has to offer or to lose.

Wuppertal is the area to which most lost property is sent since this is the most densely populated part of the country,

and also because many trains end at one of the Ruhr termini.

Most lost property comes from Dortmund, about 10,000 items every year. There are between 50,000 and 60,000 pieces of lost property at Wuppertal-Mirke (a suitcase containing many of separate items is classed as one piece by the railways).

This is the coordination point to which the lost items come and the people who have lost them apply. Railway officials at Wuppertal-Mirke attempt to bring together again the lost property and its lost owner!

There are many reasons why someone who has lost something on the railways never puts in an appearance. Sometimes the reasons are quite harmless. Often, when a left luggage locker is opened after a couple of days there is nothing inside but a pair of worn-out shoes or an old suit. These are looked after at the left-luggage office for a further 28 days and are then disposed of. In these days when unwanted items are a problem and dumping is rife left-luggage lockers are a cheap place for dumping.

Often there are criminal motives. Objects that have been stolen are left in lockers until the heat dies down and the criminal feels he can safely pick them up again. But then, before he can come and collect his stolen property he is caught and thrown inside a different kind of locker.

The Yugoslav who has just acquired a blazer and pair of flannels for eight Marks is not likely to be too bothered about who owned it previously.

But an onlooker who has seen the purchase smiles wryly and remarks that not long ago he had tried to give away his old clothes to a charitable organisation, but could not find any takers.



### Something old

In Bamberg, Bavaria, there is a town hall in a river. The town has been such a hotbed of continuous talk of and is built as a pillar of a bridge and a river crossing. Never have there been such suspicions of whitewashing and such ardent protests as the driven snow.

Apparently old clothes are not when they are free, but find their way to the chain reaction triggered off by the accusations levelled by Horst Gre-

Some items do not find their way to the chain reaction. Never have there been such suspicions of whitewashing and such ardent protests as the driven snow.

Wuppertal-Mirke is the only property office where the official travelling round local stations and lost items. The office has about a hundred regular customers and

month they are sent the proceeds of the goods that are due to come with hammer within 28 days if not claimed.

Many of the old grandmas are regular customers. But of course there are professionals, dealers in second-

They would have known for a fact that on 15 June the auction was Duisburg, on the next day in Bochum on 18 June in Hagen. It is their business to know. Many of them attend railway lost property auction places such as Solingen, Essen, Düsseldorf and Iserlohn. "I'd never miss it," said Helmut Ullrich.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 June 1971)

### Even the fruit isn't safe at official entertainment

Twice during receptions in the Black Forest a huge side of ham disappeared. It was assumed that high school delegates "pinched" one ham valued at eighty Marks. It was replaced but was again "pinched" at a reception given for university officials.

The Federal state of Rhineland-Palatinate has an annual budget of 200,000 Marks for entertainment. It not only has to cover the costs involved in providing small presents usually ashtrays with the state emblem emblazoned on it—but also books and bottles of wine, as well as the large receptions.

An allowance of 20 Marks per person is allowed at official receptions. This sum has to provide cold buffet and half a litre of wine.

Past experience has shown that mem-

bers of academic associations are interested in economising at official entertainments and in fact expect to be "lifted" something to take away with them.

Although the Federal state government has tried to extend the social graces, it is invited to official receptions and invitation much to be sought after as guest at an official reception.

The habitual cocktail party guests to be able to go to one reception after thirty in the evening until eight guests the Federal state government must from eight onwards to be guests of the municipality of Mainz.

"The flowers bought to decorate the reception rooms at official entertainments are usually given to the cleaning women and waiters who have worked at the reception," a spokesman for the Ministry of Culture said. And he added ironically that sometimes these receptions when some flowers were for these people to have as per-

(Die Welt, 11 June 1971)

## SPORT

## Federal soccer league rocked by bribery allegations

Following a 25-hour session the control committee of the Football Association decided on 17 June to take professional footballers Manfred Manglitz of Cologne, Bernd Patzke and two Wild of Hertha Berlin, Kickers Offenbach, one of the two clubs expelled from the Federal league at the end of the season that has just begun to a close, and Kickers' chairman Horst Gregorio Canellas to court.

The court in question is the FA national and the control committee alleges offences against Paragraph 1 of the FA legal statutes (sporting misconduct) on the part of all concerned in the Federal league bribery scandal brought to light by Kickers chairman Canellas.

Of late the detergent industry, the ad men's pride and joy, has been facing competition from an unexpected quarter — professional football. Never has there been such fervent and continuous talk of and is built as a pillar of a bridge and a river crossing. Never have there been such suspicions of whitewashing and such ardent protests as the driven snow.

Mounting daily excitement resulting from the chain reaction triggered off by the accusations levelled by Horst Gre-

Some weeks before the fate of Kickers and the footballing reputation of the leather town next door to Frankfurt was sealed Canellas must have been busy working out ways and means of retaining at least Federal league status for his club.

The decision he reached was to tape-record his own telephone calls and provide a verbatim record of conversations with players from other Federal league clubs in which he tried to persuade them to engineer defeats that would have been to the advantage of his relegation-threatened club.

A mere 24 hours after the matter of Kickers' relegation was settled once and for all Canellas held a party to celebrate his fiftieth birthday and played back the telephone conversations in question. The resulting accusations and counter-accusations have proved a bombshell that is shaking the Federal league to its foundations.

The top eighteen clubs in professional football in this country are being overwhelmed by a flood of accusations, denials and counter-accusations and both the innocent and the guilty have been at the receiving end.

The Wickert Institute, the Tübingen market research organisation that is in-

variably a fast worker when it comes to opinion polls on popular subjects, reported not a week after the scandal broke that 76 per cent of the general public feel that the goings-on have been most detrimental to football in this country.

The final weeks of Federal league football were indeed far from satisfactory. The FA tribunal rulings in the case of Mönchengladbach's broken goalpost and the ban on Gerd Müller, Bayern Munich's ace goal-scorer, made the league championship every bit as much of a hair's breadth affair as the relegation fight turned out to be.

With four fixtures each to go seven clubs all ran a serious risk of relegation. This not only drew the crowds and egged on the players; there was also feverish activity behind the scenes, in a twilight far away from the glare of publicity.

Rumours circulated as soon as a surprise result came through but no proof was forthcoming. Cologne went down a staggering 7 - 0 in Munich. Rot-Weiss Oberhausen, long since written off as a relegation certainty, suddenly began to win one game after another.

Fair play was not what decided Horst Canellas to tape-record this phone calls. If



Kickers Offenbach Chairman Horst Gregorio Canellas

there is ever to be any certainty as to the exact part he played in the whole affair the details will be unearthed, or not, as the case may be, by the FA tribunal.

Whatever other motives may have been involved one factor is irrefutable. He wanted Offenbach to stay in the Federal league.

His telephone conversations with internationalists Manglitz and Patzke and Hertha captain Tasso Wild are on record. He persistently assures all and sundry that the offers of hard cash he made were not meant seriously. His declared intention



FC Cologne goalkeeper Manfred Manglitz (left), and Hertha Berlin defenders Tasso Wild and Bernd Patzke (Photos: Nordbild)

was to prove what a dirty business Federal league football is.

The two Berlin players pool-pool the idea of Canellas' offer of hard cash being a red herring. In Berlin one of Herr Canellas' agents had, they claim, shown them the 140,000 Marks in notes they were to be given on condition they beat Arminia Bielefeld.

In the party and thrust of accusation and counter-accusation Canellas was the first to go down for the count when ex-Cologne goalkeeper Manfred Manglitz, a player particularly gravely implicated, claimed to have received, via his girl friend, a 25,000-Mark bonus from the Offenbach chairman for Cologne having beaten Essen 3 - 2.

Canellas admitted to having paid up but promptly accused Manglitz of having threatened that Cologne would lose the game unless he did so. One need hardly add that the goalkeeper is in a particularly good position to ensure his team's defeat.

The issue has now gone beyond the bounds of sporting tribunals. Cologne director of public prosecutions has started proceedings against Manglitz for suspected bribery and dishonesty towards his employer, 1 FC Cologne.

Manglitz countered by having his solicitor file a charge of libel against Canellas. An ungrateful world, the Offenbach chairman may have thought after he had, when all is said and done, paid Manglitz 25,000 Marks.

Manglitz and Canellas are thus the key figures in the entire scandal. On his arrival in Frankfurt to appear before the control committee of the FA Manglitz was at receiving end of catcalls from passers-by who called him a spiv and the grave-digger of football.

Manglitz countered rather arrogantly. Unable to deny that he had been prepared to ensure that Cologne lost its last game against Offenbach for 100,000 Marks, he came up with the lame excuse that he had ambitions to be a trainer and had wanted to discover what went on behind the scenes.

"I also plan to write a book about the game," he added, "and I need a few scoops no one else has". This is an unlikely tale if ever there was one and the tribunal is hardly likely to take it at face value.

He is not the only one to face court proceedings. Axel Springer's *Bild Zeitung* also faces libel charges for claiming to know the name of the Bielefeld player or official who bribed a Hertha player with

50,000 Marks to allow Arminia to win 1 - 0 away and avoid relegation.

Canellas, his deputy Herr Klein and Offenbach's manager Konrads are also due for questioning by the FA. All three of them have travelled around the country with large sums of money but all three continue to insist that their intentions were of the best.

The penalties imposed on them will depend to a great extent on the view the tribunal takes of one club offering the players of another an additional victory bonus for defeating a rival.

"It is unfair and disgraceful whichever way you look at it," Peter Maassen, chairman of Oberhausen, comments.

When Oberhausen played in Brunswick agents of both Offenbach and Bielefeld showed interest in the some team winning, which would have ensured relegation for Oberhausen.

They were probably operating unaware of each other's existence with the result that Brunswick players could look forward to the prospect of a treble winning

## VORWARTS

bonus. "Hand over the 20,000 Marks," Brunswick captain Lothar Ussas is reported to have said.

As it was not a pfering changed hands, but that was only because the two clubs drew one all. Now Ussas too has to report to the FA who offered him what and when.

It remains to be seen whether even more professional players will yet be involved, for example Frankfurt's international Grabowski who ("jokingly," he claims) offered Bechtold of Offenbach a defeat for his own club in return for 5,000 Marks.

The FA certainly seems determined to set matters right. From its head offices at Zeppelinallee, Frankfurt, the world's largest sports organisation, with 2.6 million members, declares its intention of being "though, unbelievably tough".

What can the tribunal do? It can expel the black sheep from the FA, fine them, demote them a division — always providing, of course, that their guilt is proved.

That, though, would lead to uproar in entire towns and areas — and undoubtedly to another scandal.

Gerhard Hoffmann  
(Vorwärts, 17 June 1971)

### Forgotten man bequeathes fortune to his birthplace

Stories about rich uncles in America became a fact in a small village in Upper Bavaria, for the local community government of Redwitz an der Rodach has been left a bequest.

The pleasant news of this bequest came to the small village from Maryland, in America, where recently John Weberpals died, aged 82.

John Weberpals left the greater part of his wealth, approximately one and a half million dollars, to the village where he was born, but which he left in 1910, and has since then never returned.

John Weberpals was one of those who left Germany to seek their fortune in the wide world. Increased industrialisation made it difficult for these people to earn their living in the agricultural system in which they grew up, made it difficult for them to provide for their large families.

Because there were no enough jobs in the industrial sector many of these people had to pack their bags and sail for the land "of unlimited opportunities" to build up a new life.

John Weberpals, born into a family of basket weavers, roamed the whole world before he settled in America. There he made his fortune like a hero from a novel or a film. He began as a dishwasher and ended up as a head waiter at a deluxe hotel — with a great deal of money in the bank.

But this riches did not come easily. He had to work hard, save his money rigidly and he had a little luck.

Weberpals never married and he lived a modest and withdrawn existence. His neighbours had no idea that he was so rich. Probably he made out his will in favour of his birthplace in a moment of homesickness.

The money in the legacy is to be used to build in Redwitz an old people's house. But in Redwitz today there is not a soul who remembers the man who has so suddenly popped up.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 11 June 1971)

Government officials in Rhineland-Palatinate have decided to remove temptation from official guests — the state government gives about 25 receptions annually — and will offer drinks in plain glasses and ash trays will not be emblazoned with the state government arms. In future guests will have to concentrate on the food and drink provided.

The talent for slipping into the pocket more than just one cigarette is a talent given not only to people who have little in the material sense and have not had the benefit of advanced education.

It was noticed that one of the guests at a reception for the West German Medical Association left the reception to go to his overcoat in the hall and hide away in it cigarettes. He disappeared in the crowd to satisfy his hunger.

But it is not only cigarettes and cigars that are in temptation to official guests. More than once guests have walked off with the contents of fruit bowls that have decorated tables.

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